

WILSON Praised By Heads of Nations on Work for Peace

trality and in non-observance of international law.

After decisions had been reached on these points, according to the view held here, his movements would be regulated by the supreme authority of the League of Nations.

AMSTERDAM, June 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Telegraaf said to-day that Holland, as a member of the League of Nations, will be asked to inform the ex-Kaiser that he must appear for trial before an international court or leave Dutch territory. The correspondent further said he understands the court will inflict either the death penalty or imprisonment.

GERMAN DELEGATES SAY THE TREATY MUST BE FULLY CARRIED OUT

Praise Treatment at Versailles and Are Glad They Were Not Humiliated.

BERLIN, June 30.—Germany accepts the treaty as an irrevocable engagement, to be fully carried out. That the German peace delegates hold with Clemenceau that the terms of the document signed at Versailles last Thursday are fully binding on the German nation was shown by statements obtained from the peace envoys now on their way back to Berlin.

The delegation praised the treatment it received in Paris, saying that it had been spared humiliation. Members declared, however, that they found the ceremony at the signing of the treaty unexpectedly dull.

"We are very glad the treaty is signed," said a member of the delegation. "We expected that the ceremony would have been more imposing than it turned out to be. When we went to the palace it was with a fear that Germany might be made to feel humiliated."

"But there was nothing to cause us to feel our position more than, of course, we should naturally do, having to sign under the circumstances we did. There were so many nationalities crowded together, it didn't seem we were singled out or pointed at, but were simply one of the crowd."

The delegates said they had read Gen. Smuts' letter "with great pleasure."

"It contains the first words of sympathy we have heard for a long time," one member said.

VERSAILLES, June 30.—Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen and twenty-eight members of the German delegation left for Germany this morning on a special train from Noisy-le-Sec.

Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Bell, who signed the Peace Treaty for Germany, left Versailles Saturday night with about fifty others of the German staff of delegates and experts. Paris dispatches yesterday stated that Dr. von Haimhausen, Herr Leinart and Herr Dunkel would remain at Versailles temporarily with a staff of fifty-five persons.

The departure of the German party to-day leaves a staff of nineteen Germans in charge of Baron von Lersner to wind up affairs in connection with the peace negotiations.

CHEATED IN TAX RETURNS.
Body Found in Passaic River Believed to Be That of Newark Man.

NUTLEY, N. J., June 30.—The body of a man believed to be that of Henry F. Roeder, of No. 39 Van Wagon Street, Newark, was found in the Passaic River to-day.

Roeder had left a note to his wife saying he was going to commit suicide because he cheated in his income tax return. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Twinvale Company, No. 318 High Street, Newark.

LLOYD GEORGE AT WORK.
LONDON, June 30 (United Press).—Without a moment's respite the Premier was back at his desk to-day, jumping into the mailroom of the Irish question. This is now regarded as the most serious problem facing British statesmen—even more important than signing the Austrian and Turkish treaties.

Mr. Lloyd George and the public appear to realize that some sort of a settlement must be forthcoming quickly. Although the Premier plans a brief vacation in Wales, he will use this time to confer with his colleagues regarding Ireland.

Aviation Plans Won't Be Purchased.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—Purchase of the Dayton-Wright and Curtiss Elmwood airplane plants was knocked out by the House and Senate conference on the army bill, who to-day reported to House and Senate the aviation appropriation was reduced from \$4,000,000 as provided by the Senate, to \$4,000,000.

Dandy for Iced Tea
White Rose
CEYLON TEA

SEEMAN BROS., New York
Proprietors of White Rose Coffee,
Canned Foods, Cereals, etc.

TREATY OF PEACE GOES BEFORE THE FRENCH CHAMBER

Parties of the Centre and Right Cheer—Ex-reme Socialists Silent.

PARIS, June 30.—In presenting the text of the Peace Treaty to the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Clemenceau made a brief speech, in which he recalled the French National Assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1871, and added:

"We made peace as we made war, without weakness. Internal peace is a necessity for external peace." The Centre and Right cheered the Premier, while the extreme Socialist Left remained silent.

The task of the Allied and Associated Powers is not ended with the signing of the treaty with Germany and the nations must continue to be united in order to see that the clauses of the treaty are carried out. President Poincaré declared in an interview in the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail.

It will take some years for France to regain her normal mode of life and what France needs most at present is ships, the President said, because only an increase in importations can bring about a decrease in the present high prices of raw material and the necessities of life. In principle, he added, the Allies are agreed on this point and the people of France hope that the other nations will aid them in restoring their country, which suffered most from the war.

There was complete relaxation in peace conference circles and in Paris generally to-day. Secretary of State Lansing this morning had a conference with the American officials who remained here after the departure of President Wilson. Later in the day he planned to meet Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, and representatives of the other powers to formulate plans for carrying on the work remaining to be accomplished by the conference.

The calling of a meeting of the Council of Ten, which is now the supreme body of the conference, will depend upon the completion of the programme for the future proceedings now being framed by the principal powers.

In spite of their refusal to sign the peace treaty the Chinese delegates are not regarded as having withdrawn from the Peace Conference and will continue to take part in the proceedings. The delegation at present is awaiting instructions from Peking.

If the Chinese Government is disposed to sign, it is said in conference circles, it is still possible for its delegates to do so.

The Allied Governments as represented at the Peace Conference will hand over to the Austrian delegation at St. Germain by the end of the present week the clauses covering the financial and economic terms of the Austrian Peace Treaty. These clauses were among those omitted from the text of the Treaty as it was originally presented to the Austrian plenipotentiaries.

ITALIANS AND SERBS CLASH.
Trouble Reported Near Border of Jugoslavia.

PARIS, June 30.—Serbian and Italian troops have clashed near Diarral, according to unofficial reports received here to-day.

The town of Diarral does not appear on available maps of the territory where the Serbs and Italians are known to have been in touch. A town named Divasa is near the boundary where the Peace Conference between Italy and Jugoslavia in the region east of Trieste and it is possible that this may be the place where the clash occurred.

MOVE FOR SOVIET IN AUSTRIA.
Government Takes Steps to Prevent Trouble.

VIENNA, June 30 (United Press).—The Communists are expected to take the first steps to-day to proclaim and establish a Soviet Republic in German Austria. By this move they hope to realize the basis for the Bolsheviks' new foreign policy of establishing a Russian-Bolshevik-Austrian triumvirate out of the confederated Soviet states.

The Government is taking energetic measures to suppress the movement.

Col. House Goes to London.
FARMER, June 30.—Col. House left Paris in a motor car this afternoon on his way to London.

First American Troops Home To-Day From Russia; White Helmets Were Worn on Snow-Covered Front



Sgt. McGraw, Sgt. Jacob Karmowicz, Dr. Harvey Minter, Capt. Joel Moore, Maj. J. B. Nichols, Capt. Winslow.

BAR HERE TO OPEN TO-MORROW DESPITE WAR-TIME DRY LAW

(Continued From First Page.)

not intoxicating within the meaning of the War Prohibition Act.

"If the War Prohibition Act is constitutional it is illegal to sell intoxicating wines."

"If the War Prohibition Act is constitutional it is illegal to sell spirituous liquors for beverage purposes regardless of the alcoholic content."

"The War Prohibition Act does not prohibit the sale of beer, wine or spirituous liquors for export regardless of the alcoholic content."

The latest cablegram from President Wilson, saying that he has no power to stay the wartime law, has injected new perplexity into the minds of the dealers, so that they confess themselves unable to look many days ahead. Even those who expect to open to-morrow are doubtful as to what may happen on the next day or next week.

The State Excise authorities said at noon that almost no notices had been received of intention to give up liquor licenses and ask for the rebate which dealers in such circumstances are entitled to. One man in the Bronx did cancel, explaining that he had received an offer for his property which would profit him better than the liquor business. But most of the others, instead of cancelling, were ordering new supplies, and the delivery wagons of the wholesalers were busy all morning.

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, is also superintendent of an organization known as the Allied Citizens of America, Inc., whose address is the same as that of the League, No. 906 Broadway. And it appears that the two bodies, acting on the advice of the same lawyer, Roger G. Davey, have a little co-operative plan.

Mr. Anderson, as head of the Anti-Saloon League, says he will wait "decisively and patiently" for public sentiment to bring about the enforcement of the prohibition law. But Mr. Anderson as president of the Allied Citizens, organized in each district, is another official even if not another person. And the Allied Citizens, Inc., has for its avowed purpose "to secure value received for taxes expended in paying salaries of police, sheriffs, marshals and other officers."

Mr. Anderson, as head of the Anti-Saloon League implied this morning that even if the League did not act there were "others" who would.

Frank E. Holahan, counsel for the Bronx Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, advised its members to "go ahead," holding that "the constitutionality of the law had not been tested."

POLICE GET NO INSTRUCTIONS ON CLOSING SALOONS.
District Attorney Martin of the Bronx said he had "received no word" and that he would not act unless requested by the Federal authorities. An Evening World reporter talked to a dozen policemen from as many precincts and not one of the dozen had received any instructions about open saloons.

Brooklyn saloon keepers who bought internal revenue stamps for their bottled goods to-day received printed warnings signed by Collector Bertram Gardner saying: "You are warned that the possession of

special tax stamps covering an occupation prohibited on or after July 1, 1919, extends no immunity from prosecution or penalty for carrying on the business in violation of the law."

Some of the saloon keepers were so frightened by this that they decided to close. At Fred Schumm's place, No. 395 Fulton Street, it was said that nothing alcoholic would be served, but that good imitations would be substituted. D. Herrie, No. 348 Fulton Street, said he would close. And Herman Ehlers, No. 327 Washington Street, said he would serve only light wines and beer. It was said that wines and beer would be served at the roadhouses on the way to Coney Island.

Information obtained from liquor dealers in the Long Island City section of Queens indicated that many saloons will not close.

The 550 saloonkeepers of Jersey City were to go before the City Commission this afternoon to renew their licenses. It was stated by Corporation Counsel Milton.

Commissioner of Public Safety Charles P. N. O'Brien said the saloons would be allowed to remain open to sell "soft stuff."

Regardless of this warning, "business as usual" is predicted in Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken and other North Hudson cities. "No beer, no work" signs are appearing everywhere.

District Attorney Swann, asked if he contemplated taking any action to enforce the war time liquor law, said:

"There is no State law under which I can act. Enforcement of the law lies entirely with the United States District Attorney. It is my opinion that saloon keepers and hotel men who have State licenses and conduct their business under the law are within their rights so far as the State is concerned. I understand Congress made financial provision for carrying out the prohibition law. The people of the State of New York provide money for the enforcement of the State laws and that is my duty."

So far as Mayor Hylan knows the Department of Justice has not asked the police to help enforce prohibition after to-night. "The prohibition question doesn't interest me," said the Mayor. "Just now I am trying to find a way to keep down the price of ice among poor families. This and other like questions are more vital to the city administration than the problem of what percentage of alcohol in a glass of beer makes it intoxicating."

Police Commissioner Enright refused to see reporters who wanted to ask him about the official attitude of the Police Department toward the dry law. A meeting of all police inspectors was held at Headquarters at 1 o'clock this afternoon and it was understood that the instructions would then be given out.

In spite of all the indications of a wet Tuesday, however, it was evident that thousands of cautious citizens were taking no chances. More mysterious parcels were tucked under the arms of homegoing citizens than on Christmas Eve, and delivery wagons were carrying these goods all over town. It was said that many were buying "just enough for a month or two," to bridge the interval between now and the official end of the demobilization of the army.

Two thousand members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Brooklyn are going to "look for violations" and call the attention of the first policeman they see. This was decided, said Mrs. Grace Hornbostel, headquarters superintendent, at a meeting of the executive committee and board of directors. Mrs. Hornbostel says the organization holds that a city policeman is bound to enforce a Federal law just as he does a city ordinance.

ONLY PART OF NATION GOING DRY AT MIDNIGHT; WET STATES IGNORE LAW

Little Effort Likely to Be Made to Enforce War-Time Prohibition.

(Special to The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, June 30.—With wartime Prohibition nominally going into effect at midnight, the real situation

PROHIBITION BEATEN IN NEW ZEALAND BY VOTES OF SOLDIERS

Total Figures Give Majority of 10,362 for Continuance of Licenses.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 30.—The final figures in the balloting on liquor licensing show a majority of 10,362 votes in favor of a continuance of the licenses. The vote follows:

Civilians—For continuance, 22,208; For prohibition, 246,104. Soldiers—For continuance, 31,981; For prohibition, 7,723.

ation is that those sections of the United States now legally wet will remain partially or wholly wet until constitutional Prohibition takes effect Jan. 16, 1920. The President's announcement that he will lift the ban as soon as demobilization is completed has taken the wind out of the dry sails.

A dry interregnum of perhaps two months, to be followed by another wet spell, is realized as utterly impractical.

In spite of this situation, it was stated at the Department of Justice to-day that war-time prohibition would be enforced, so far as it is possible to enforce it with existing machinery.

Violations threatened in New York and other cities, it was declared, will be promptly dealt with by Federal agents.

Department of Justice officials hold that 75 per cent. beer is intoxicating and it was said those who attempt to sell such beer will be arrested. The suit brought in Baltimore to determine whether 2.75 beer is intoxicating within the meaning of the law comes up for trial to-morrow.

As a matter of fact dry leaders understand that no Prohibition Law ever does or ever will take effect on a certain date.

All States that have passed prohibitory laws have passed through periods varying from months to years in which the laws have been either openly ignored or evaded with transparent pretense. In a few cases, such as Virginia, the Anti-Saloon League has been able to draft a whole code of enforcement laws which took effect simultaneously with the dry statute. In these States the drought quickly followed the taking effect of the law so far as the open sale of liquor in saloons or restaurants is concerned.

In most of the States the declaratory legislation banning liquor has usually preceded any effective enforcement legislation by a long period, and in all such States the resistance to and evasion of the declaratory laws has secured a long wet spell after nominally dry conditions set in.

The coming Federal Prohibition witnesses the same conditions.

ROPER ISSUES RULES ON MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS

Rigid Restrictions for Their Use as Medicine and for Sacramental Purposes.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day issued a statement prescribing rules and regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and their removal from bond for other than beverage purposes.

The regulations say physicians may prescribe wines and liquor for internal use or alcohol for external use where the patient is under constant supervision. Wholesale or retail liquor dealers may

sell to pharmacists holding permits. The quantity prescribed for single patients at a given time shall not exceed one quart.

Churches or religious orders manufacturing wines in quantities not exceeding 100 gallons are permitted to remove the wine from the premises. Sacramental wines are subject to tax. Physicians are required to record each instance in which they prescribe liquor. No prescription may be refilled.

Druggists filling liquor prescriptions must reserve in a separate file a copy of every prescription, and once a month must submit to the Collector of Internal Revenue a list showing the names of the physicians, the names of the patients and the total quantity dispensed to each patient during the month.

Roper disclaimed responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the War-time Prohibition Act.

"It should be suggested to all persons making inquiry as to the prohibition provisions of the act that they address either the Attorney General or the local United States Attorney," he wrote.

If there is evidence that liquor is obtained through misrepresentation for beverage purposes the Commissioner will impose additional tax liability and at the same time will report the case to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

Tax laws will continue to be enforced. The payment of a tax in no way conveys the right to act contrary to or to be exempt from liabilities imposed by the prohibition legislation, Roper pointed out.

Existing regulations governing the export of wine and spirits will continue in force.

BILL TO "STOP THE GAP" ON PROHIBITION IN HOUSE

Representative Randall Offers Measure to Make Country "Dry" From To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A bill designed to "stop the gap" between war-time and constitutional prohibition was introduced to-day by Representative Randall, California. The bill would make prohibition continuous beginning to-morrow and would hold in the bonded warehouses all distilled liquors now there.

2.75 DRINKS IN BALTIMORE.
U. S. Attorney Announces That They May Be Sold.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—United States Attorney Samuel K. Dennis announced to-day that "light wines and beer" containing 2.75 per cent. alcohol or less may be sold in Baltimore after to-day.

The statement was made after a conference with the Police Board.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Attorney General's office to-day declared that no authorization has gone out permitting the sale of beer and light wines.

Chicago Saloons to Keep Open After Midnight.
CHICAGO, June 30.—Many saloonkeepers and proprietors of restaurants where liquor is sold planned to keep the places open to-night long after midnight, when war-time prohibition goes into effect.

Patrons up to midnight and allow them to remain as long as they desire to consume it. Thousands of reservations have been made in hotels and restaurants for the celebration.

4,000 Milwaukee Saloons to Close at Midnight.
MILWAUKEE, June 30.—Six thousand Milwaukee saloon proprietors and bartenders will close their places at midnight to-night. All Milwaukee saloon men have given up hopes of continuing business.

St. Louis to Keep Open a Few Saloons to Test Law.
ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Members of the St. Louis Retail Liquor Dealers' Association to-day announced their intention of keeping a few bars open in order to institute test case in the Federal Courts to determine whether Federal officials have the authority to enforce the provisions of the war-time act.

Many Arrests Show "Dry" Detroit Still Has Beers.
DETROIT, June 30.—The largest "dry" city in the country regarded nonchalantly the coming of national war-time prohibition. Frequent arrests showed the city has quite a reserve supply left.

Albany Drink Dispensers to Shut Up Shop.
ALBANY, June 30.—Albany dispensers of intoxicating drinks have decided to close up shop at midnight to-night.

U. S. TROOPS HOME FROM RUSSIA DENY MUTINY IN RANKS

Commander of 339th Reports Chaos in North and Sees Bolshevik Defeat.

The transport Von Steuben docked in Hoboken to-day with 46 officers and 1,495 men of the 339th Infantry, a Michigan draft outfit which saw the most unique service of any unit that went overseas. This regiment was sent to Archangel and fought the Bolshevik forces throughout the long, dark Arctic winter, and the boys are certainly glad to get home.

There was general denial of a story cabled over here some months ago to the effect that there had been a mutiny in the 339th. Officers and men agree that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction, but agree that discipline was maintained.

Newspapers sent to the soldiers by their people at home kept them fully informed of the speeches made by Senator Hiram Johnson of California, in which he asked and reiterated: "Why are our soldiers in Russia? Why don't we bring them home?"

"If a Senator of the United States can ask such questions," one private said to The Evening World reporter to-day, "why couldn't we, the people involved, ask them. And we did. That's all there is to it."

Major J. Brooks Nichols, a business man of Detroit, was in command of the unit on the Von Steuben. He wears the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the French War Cross and the Distinguished Service Order.

"An astonishing amount of bunk has been printed about this alleged mutiny," said Major Nichols. "The whole incident was based on a misunderstanding of orders on the part of a boy who doesn't know as much about our language as native born Americans do. The 339th is all an other could desire from all viewpoints."

Major Nichols said Northern Russia is in a chaotic state, and no man can tell what the outcome will be. The better class bourgeois are optimistic. They believe the Bolsheviks will hang themselves if given enough rope.

Other transports due to-day include the Troy, from Brest with 5,774 soldiers, including the 350th Engineers' Service Battalion Headquarters, 57th Engineers' Headquarters, 52nd Engineers' Medical Detachment, 53rd Engineers' Headquarters and Medical Detachment, 51st Engineers, companies C and D, 54th Motor Transport Company, and the Infanta Isabella, Bordeaux, with 1,780, mostly casuals and small detachments.

Capt. H. G. Winslow, of I Company, in which the mutiny is alleged to have occurred, was more definite than Major Nichols. He said:

"As the result of statements made by public men in the United States, which reached us through the mails, the boys kept asking what they were in Russia for. You could hardly blame them. Think of a lot of American boys, accustomed to flooding themselves in God's pure sunlight, going through weeks and weeks of existence in bitter cold and seeing the sun, or daylight, only about two hours a day. It is no wonder they were beginning to get morbid toward the end."

"Now, as to the alleged mutiny. Sergt. Whitney McGuire ordered a Polish boy of our company to load a truck. This boy had never spoken English until he went into the army and his knowledge of the

language was necessarily limited. He did not understand the order.

"Not understanding, he could not carry it out. The misunderstanding was straightened out when an interpreter conveyed the order in Polish."

"Isn't it a fact," Capt. Winslow was asked, "that much of the dissatisfaction of our troops was based on their conviction that the Russian and French soldiers were not doing their part?"

"I cannot deny that," replied Capt. Winslow. "The impression among the Americans was that the Russians and French were 'laying down' on the job; that they would not fight unless they were attacked. In this connection I might say that we went through three mutinies up there in the frozen North—but one was British, one was Russian and one was French."

The Montana, reported delayed by engine trouble, will not reach Ambrose Channel until 6.30 P. M. to-day. She will dock north of Pier 4 Army Base at 7 A. M. to-morrow.

Stenographer Dies Suddenly.
John Kilduff, a stenographer employed at No. 2 Rector Street, suffered an attack of heart failure while in the hallway of that building early to-day. Kilduff was twenty-five years old and lived at No. 509 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

721—Buddha Book ends, \$2.50.

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When your hungry family goes "snooping" about the pantry looking for a little "on-the-side" feast, have a bottle of "Eddys' Sauce in plain sight. Just the thing on cold leftovers for a mid-afternoon or just-before-bedtime lunch.

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MILK CHOCOLATE FAVORITES is a special assortment in which will be found a representative collection of our famous Assorted Milk Chocolates. Not everything—but a great many of our most popular sweets, comprising fruit-flavored Creams, Caramels, Plantations, Nougatines, Marshmallows, Fruit Jellies, etc., etc. Each delicious gem has a covering of our famous Premium Milk Chocolate.

The price at which we offer these goods to you brands this as the biggest kind of Candy Bargain. Special for Monday and Tuesday, or as long as they last.

POUND BOX, 44c
Our Big Daily Special
For Monday and Tuesday, June 30th and July 1st

OLD FASHION CLEAR CANDY, big morsels of old fashion goodness, as clear as crystal and as sweet as honey, presented in a pleasing diversity of popular fruit, mint and spice flavors; each sweet morsel a distinctive charm. Our regular 25c. container SPECIAL for Monday and Tuesday.

Monday's Attractive Offerings:
CHOCOLATE COVERED NUTTED MOGELS—The heart of this sweet is a big morsel of maple-flavored Marshmallows in which is buried a tasty English Walnut. The finishing feature is a jacket of our unexcelled, rich, fragrant, velvety Chocolate. POUND BOX 54c

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED MARSHMALLOWS—These are CHERRIES—These are big, crimson robes of deliciousness with an abundance of luscious Jellies. They are almost alighted in rich fondant cream, thickly covered with our famous Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX 64c

For exact location see telephone directory. The specified weight includes the container.